NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (Six doors from the Post Office) Boston.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1825. No. 39.

Original Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON IMPROVING THE NATIVE BREED OF NEW ENGLAND CATTLE.

No. II.

In the preceding number I introduced an account of the very extraordinary New England cow which has been distinguished by the name of the *Oakes cow*. I now present a brief statement of an unequalled English cow, the property of Mr CRAMP, of Sussex county: *a cow not of either of the highest improved English breeds—long horns or short horns; but of the proper old Sussex breed*, which, MARSHALL says, very much resemble the Herefordshire cattle. For a minute detail of her treatment, and of her products in milk and butter, during 5 years, I must refer the reader to the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal, vol. iv. no. 4.

Mr CRAMP'S experiments commenced in May 1805, and appear to have been carefully registered.

In the first year, reckoning from the day she calved, she yielded—

	Quarts of milk.	*Pounds of butter.*
in 48 weeks	4921	540
2d year, in 45 weeks,	4137	450
3d year, 51½ '	5752	675
4th year, 42½ '	4219	466
5th year, 48 '	5369	594

[*Note.*—In the fifth year the cow had twin calves, which were suckled 9 weeks; during which time no butter was made from her milk, although she gave 364 quarts more than the calves sucked. But this surplus milk, Mr CRAMP says, threw up very little cream and that was poor; and though many long and patient trials were made, no butter could be obtained from it, whether this milk was taken from her before or after the calves had sucked. *At the end of nine weeks, the calves were sold for £12.12 ($56) and then the making of butter commenced, and continued 48 weeks.]

It seems that Mr CRAMP was keeper of the prison in Sussex, within the walls of which, on 70 rods of ground, he sowed red clover, white clover, lucerne, rye-grass and cow-grass, and some carrots. The crops of lucerne were cut four times, and the clover three times during the season, producing each time good crops.—The cow was not allowed to feed on the grass ground; but all these green crops were cut and given her in a rack in her hovel, where she had a plat of about 18 square rods to range in. He kept but that one cow; and always milked her himself—being particularly careful to milk her regularly and *clean*. He says, "milch cows are often spoiled for want of patience at the latter end of milking them." This, unquestionably, is a remark alike correct and important.—Every farmer knows that when it is intended to *dry a cow* that is giving milk, some is left in her bag, at every milking—and more and more, until she ceases to be milked. From this well known fact, it is to be inferred, that the leaving any portion of her milk, however small, undrawn, tends to the same result. But besides the daily loss of milk, and the earlier *drying up* the cows, by such careless milking, there is a natural diminution of butter. By careful experiments, Dr ANDERSON ascertained that the last cup of milk drawn from the cows (the "strippings") yielded, on an average, ten times as much butter as the like cup of milk first drawn. In one cow it was 16 times as rich in butter.

In the summer season, this cow was fed on the crops above-mentioned, three or four times a day, and at noon time with about four gallons of grains and two of bran, mixed together; Mr. CRAMP always observing to give her no more food than she ate up clean.—In the winter season she had hay, grains, and bran mixed; he feeding her often—five or six times a day, giving her food when milking; keeping the manger clean where she was fed with grains [brewers' grains of malted barley, which are always very moist] not to let it get sour. *He washed her bag at milking three times with cold water, winter and summer.* Where grains and pollard* cannot be had, (says Mr CRAMP) milch cows should have a little nice hay once a day, to keep them in a proper state; otherwise all green food would make them too loose. 'Often changing food is good for milch cows."—It is not, I presume, the mere act of *changing* their food, that is beneficial; but their stomachs are *cloyed* if their food is not varied. The *appetite* is increased by the change, and they will *eat more*, and give milk in proportion. I understand him to say that he commonly changed his cow's food every time he fed her; and he thus concludes his details: "I feed my cow six or seven times a day."

The moderate quantites of butter noted in the preceding number, as stated from YOUNG'S Northern Tour, were produced, for the most part, by the short horned, or Holderness breed of cows—probably of Dutch extraction. Of this breed, Mr MARSHALL, in his Rural Economy of Yorkshire (printed in 1788) gives the following description. "A thick, large boned, coarse, clumsy animal, remarkably large behind, with thick gummy† thighs; always fleshy, but never fat; the flesh being of bad quality. This however was not the worst; the monstrous size of the buttocks of the calf was frequently fatal to the cow. Numbers of cows were annually lost in calving." And of this breed, as then propagated in Yorkshire, he says—"It is a fact, that short-horned cows seldom calve without assistance." And when the hour of calving is apparently at hand, they are diligently watched; the person having the care of them frequently rising in the night; and some times sitting up the night through.—Of these cattle Mr MARSHALL remarks—"The unprofitableness of this '*Dutch breed*' being evident, men of discernment began to set about improving it. In the course of the last twenty years, the bone has been lowered, the hind-quarters reduced, and the flesh and fatting quality very much improved; *not by foreign admixtures and unnatural crossings, but by choosing the cleanest and best fleshed bulls and heifers from among their own or their neighbours' stock.*" The still later improvements of the short horned breed, it is to be presumed, have remedied the evil above mentioned, which proved fatal to many cows in calving; and rendered *assistance* unnecessary.

Mr MARSHALL* says—"The Herefordshire breed of cattle, taking it all in all,—may, without risque, I believe, be deemed the first breed of cattle in the island."—"Beside their superiority as dairy stock, the females, at least, fat kindly at an early age; the strongest proof of their excellency as *fatting cattle*. I have seen three-year old heifers of this breed—to use a familiar phrase—as fat as mud; much fatter than any heifers of that age I have seen, of any other breed; the spayed heifers of Norfolk excepted." And he thought it a misfortune that the spirited breeders of the midland counties in England (at whose head was the celebrated BAKEWELL) raised their improved cattle from the long-horned race; which (he says) "*in a state of neglect* might, in figurative language, be called creatures without carcase; all horns and hide." Some valuable improvements in the breed were effected before BAKEWELL'S day; but to so high a pitch of excellence did *he* raise this stock, that MARSHALL says "his cows were of the finest mould, and the highest quality; and his heifers beautiful as taste could well conceive; clean and active as does. His Bull D, at the age of twelve or thirteen years, was more active and higher mettled, than bulls in general are at three or four years old." By his manner of treating them, Mr YOUNG says his bulls were perfectly gentle.

If from such unpromising originals, BAKEWELL and his followers, the eminent English breeders have produced two races of cattle which are now said to surpass all others of which we have received information, what encouragement does it not offer to intelligent farmers in New England to set about improving their native breed? Are there not, at this time, in *every township*, some cows, two or three at least, which if as well fed, would be as productive of butter and cheese, as the most highly improved of the long and the short-horned breeds? From such superior native cows, selected in every township, and managed with English care and skill, great improvements may be *rapidly and extensively* effected. It will be attended with some extra expense; but the substantial farmers who have the means of purchasing the superior animals, and can give the requisite attention, will certainly be abundantly compensated by the greatly increased value and prices of their improved stock. But they must select *fine bulls* as well as *fine cows*, on which to raise their improvements. ARTHUR YOUNG mentions an eminent English improver in husbandry (Mr TURNER) as having obtained a dairy of the true Lancashire long-horned cows; for two of which BAKEWELL offered sixty guineas, *for the purpose*

*Pollard is the inner husk of wheat—the same which in Pennsylvania is called *shorts*, separated, in bolting wheat meal, from the outer husks or bran.

† I do not know the meaning of "gummy" as here used.

*Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, printed in 1789 vol. 2 p. 226.

of breeding BULLS *from them.* This was about 60 years ago. Bull calves from our best cows, should certainly be selected and reared with equal—or rather with greater care, because of their more extensive use, than the females.—BAKEWELL's long-horned cattle in his life time, had a higher reputation than any other breed in England. Subsequently, the improved short horned rose in estimation; and, under the *latest* improvements, seem to have gained the ascendency.

BAKEWELL's *primary object* in his improvements of cattle, was the production of *beef*; and his *principle* (says YOUNG) was, "to gain a beast that would weigh most in the most valuable joints." Hence he aimed at reducing the head, neck and bones: and by his skilful selections from his own stock, *and from the stocks of others, where he found animals superior to his own*, he at length obtained *slender heads* and *necks*, *slender* and *short legs*, and *small bones*. He asserted, (says YOUNG) that the smaller the bones, the truer would be the make of the beast, the quicker she will fatten, and her weight, we may conceive, will have a larger proportion of valuable meat; *flesh* not *bone* is the butcher's object."—And SIR JOHN SINCLAIR remarks, that "the celebrated JOHN HUNTER [an eminent anatomist] declared that small bones were generally attended with corpulency, in all the various subjects he had an opportunity of examining."

As to *form* SIR JOHN justly observes, that "though it is extremely desirable to bring the shape of cattle to as much perfection as possible, yet *profit* and *utility* ought not to be sacrificed for mere *beauty*, which may please the eye, but not fill the pocket; and which, *depending much upon caprice*, must be often changing."* Farther, as to form he says, that it should be compact, and no part disproportioned to the other; and the whole distinguished by a fullness and roundness of shape, that the chest should be broad,—no animal with a narrow chest being easily made fat. And Mr CLINE—(an eminent surgeon in London)—is quoted by SIR JOHN as stating—"that the lungs of an animal are the first object to be attended to, for on their size and soundness, the health and strength of an animal principally depend," hence the importance of attending to the size and form of the chest [in which the lungs and heart are lodged] and to its breadth in particular."—And that the muscles and tendons should be large, by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater speed;" and, he might have added—to exert superior force in every kind of labor. BAKEWELL's cattle were round bodied; the ribs springing from the chine almost horizontally; and hence giving a broad and flat back. I will add, that the best milking cows that I have seen, were deeper in the body immediately before the hind legs, than immediately behind the fore legs. I believe this was very apparent in the Oakes cow.

Should the intimation now given, of the most expeditious means of improving in the first instance, our native breed of cattle, be acceptable to our farmers, and be adopted in practice,—a higher improvement may soon be expected, by the exhibition of the improved animals at the County and State Cattle Shows.—There we may expect to find some individuals possessing the requisite qualifications to become skilful and successful breeders, like BAKEWELL and his followers in England; and who, like them, ready to give adequate prices for fine animals, will ultimately be amply rewarded by an increasing demand, and the continually growing prices of their superior stock.

I am happy in being able to quote the opinion of Mr LOWELL, President of our State Society, corresponding with my own, on the subject under consideration. He says—"Possessing, as we unquestionably do, the materials among our own stock, of improving our breeds by careful selection, we should follow the example of Bakewell and other British farmers, who in fifty years have raised the stock of Great Britain to a state of perfection little short of what it is supposed they can ever reach."* On another occasion the President said—"Care in selection and in rearing our animals, would soon have placed us on a footing with any nation in Europe. Our neat cattle were generally good; and individual animals might have been found in New England, which under the skilful management of such men as BAKEWELL and PRINCE and CHAMPION, would in twenty years have rivalled either the Holderness or the Herefordshire races." Again Mr LOWELL says "we repeat what we have often urged—that more is to be expected from excited attention to the improvement of our own stock than from importation."

Such improvements of our native cattle, so important to our farmers in general, will also be interesting to those who are possessed of fine imported cattle: for if the latter, on full trials shall be found to be really of greatly superior excellence,—improved individuals of our native breed will furnish better subjects for coupling with them; and enable the owners of the imported animals more expeditiously to improve and increase a superior stock, whether for their own use or for sale.

I have mentioned MARSHALL's opinion of the Herefordshire breed of cattle—taking all in all as the best in Great Britian. And Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, after remarking that "a breed of cattle equally well adapted to the butcher, to the dairy, and to the plough, or cart, is no where to be met with,"—says—"perhaps the Herefordshire cattle approach the nearest to that perfect state, of any of the larger breeds. They arrive soon to maturity, and are fit for *labour*, but it is a different variety of the same breed that is preferred for the *dairy*." At the last cattle show at Brighton, I saw a bull and heifer of the Herefordshire breed—stately animals—sent by Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN (a native of Massachusetts) to the Mass. Society of Agriculture. The heifer was very large and of fine form; but her bag was very small, and her teats, clustering together, were not bigger than one's little finger. Observing to the President that this heifer would not be a good milker: he answered that her breed was destined for labour and beef.—JOHN PRINCE Esq. of Roxbury, at whose farm the two Herefordshire animals are now kept, lately informed me, that the heifer has never had a calf, nor is likely ever to have one: yet what I suppose rarely happens, she gives a little milk. Probably this is the variety of the Herefordshire cattle mentioned by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR as adapted to labour and to make beef: while another variety is preferred for the dairy.

"Early maturity," or a disposition to fatten well at an early age, is considered in England as a distinguished excellence. "When animals bred for the carcase merely, (as Sir JOHN SINCLAIR remarks) become fat at an early age, they not only return sooner the price of their food, with profit to the feeder, but in general, also, a greater value for their consumption" [for the quantity of food they consume] "than slow feeding animals." On this subject I once took occasion to observe, that "a disposition to fatten at an early age, a point of excellence zealously sought for in England, where husbandry labours are chiefly performed by horses, is not of material consequence to New England farmers, when oxen for the draught and cows for the dairy constitute their most interesting stock."* I doubt not, however, that many of our farmers have had experience of heifers entering into their third year, and grazing in rich pastures, becoming fat for the butcher, in the same season, on grass alone. Sir JOHN SINCLAIR remarks, that the propensity to fatten at an early age, is a sure proof that an animal will fatten speedily at any other period of life.—It is a remark of Mr MARSHALL, "that a cow may be so constituted as to convert her aliment into milk, while milk is continued to be drawn from her, and, when the draught is stopped, to convert the same current of chyle into fat." And we may well suppose, that cows possessing the faculty of converting their food into milk so rich as to yield an extraordinary quantity of butter, would when dried off, fatten faster, and in a higher degree, then cows which had given thin milk, on the same quantity of food. This presents another and very weighty motive, to cherish and propagate that breed of cattle of which the cows are so productive of butter.

T. PICKERING.

The following well merited compliment from the pen of the Editor of the American Farmer, will we hope, be rendered the more acceptable to the noble donor, whose patriotism and liberality elicited the remarks, from the circumstance of its emanating from a very respectable and disinterested source. Praise from the praiseworthy is the highest and dearest reward of merit.—ED.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the *Massachusetts Agricultural Society*, held the 22d inst. the cordial thanks of the board were voted to Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN, of the British navy, for a Stud Horse and Mare, of the Yorkshire Cleveland Bays, the most highly approved breed in England, for the coach and for the road, and which were ready to be presented by him, and to be placed at the direction of the Society in Liverpool. They are expected to arrive in this city in June, when notice will be given where they will be placed.—*Boston Paper.*

[The members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who are, without any exaggeration, amongst the most substantial and enlightened citizens of this country, will know how to appreciate the value of the present above mentioned. For our own part, we cannot register it, without paying the tribute of our feeble praise to one whose munificence and honorable recol-

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* Sir John (Code of Agric. p. 87) mentions the late Mr DAVIS, the reporter of the husbandry of Wiltshire, whom he pronounces to have been one of the ablest agriculturists that England had produced,—as lamenting that Wiltshire farmers had that "pride of stock," which induced them to prefer *beauty* and *size* to *utility* and *profit*. Are not some American Farmers, lovers of husbandry, falling into the same error?

* Mass. Agricultural Repository and Journal, No. 3. Vol 7.

*Address to Mass. Ag. Society, at Brighton, Oct. 1822.

lections of his *native* spot, we have so often had occasion to admire.

By Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, the state of Massachusetts has been presented, within our notice, of improved domestic animals, which must have cost several thousand dollars! The value of the melioration thus to be wrought upon their native stock, it would be difficult to estimate. We remember, at the moment, donations by him of a stallion, of the race of the London brewers' dray horse;* a bull of the improved short horn breed, and a pair of the celebrated Hereford cattle; and now, a pair of the Yorkshire Cleveland bays, male and female—This is the stock which we have long been anxious to see introduced into Maryland. It will be remembered that the late Robert Patterson, seeing in England the great value of this blood, in their coach horse, bought a fine colt on the spot, for which he gave 100 guineas—that horse has since been sold into Washington county, for $1500—still we are without the *breed*, because no farmer who has the means, has had the spirit to import a mare, though there is every reason to believe that her first stone colt would more than pay all expenses.

Whilst some of our most wealthy citizens refuse to give more than five dollars, others go as far as two dollars, and others refuse to give a single one, to promote agricultural improvements in Maryland, here we have the example of an officer in a foreign service, acting under the refined and generous impulse of attachment to his native spot, making offerings of the most substantial kind, in whatever he can understand to be most conducive to the welfare of those to whom he is bound by the ties of youthful associations—ties so universal, so congenial to all virtuous hearts, as naturally to raise the indignant question—

'Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well,
For him, no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth, as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung!']

CARAMANIAN SHEEP.

In the Charles & Ellen, Capt. Gerry, which arrived some weeks ago from Smyrna, was imported a Ram, native of Caraman, in Asia Minor, taken from on board of a Turkish vessel bound to Constantinople. It was presented to Capt. G. by the Greek Admiral Tombaro, who assured him that it was a genuine native of the above place and that it would prove a great acquisition to improve the breeds in this country.

Their value in the market at Constantinople is 200 to 250 dollars; their wool is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of Camblets, and their flesh is esteemed excellent and delicate. This animal has a broad tail, and the natural color of the wool is dark brown, or snuff color. The fleece is supposed to weigh about 25 lbs. is uncommonly close and compact, and reaches nearly to the ground. The body appears to be robust and of great strength, in prime condition and sound health. The size is greater than any of the largest Sheep of our country. The head is beautiful, the eyes piercing and quick in motion, no fleece beyond the ears; the head appears to project out from the fleece, having the appearance of the dark brown short fur on the deer's head. The horns are handsomely seated on the head: and of the middle size. It is regretted that this extraordinary and valuable animal is taken out of this state to New-Jersey.—*N. Y. paper.*

*The valuable dray horse was presented by Gen. JOHN COFFIN, brother to the Admiral, a native of Massachusetts. The admiral sent to the Society a heifer of the Improved Short Horn Breed, which with the first calf, gave 8 quarts a day, when the calf was six weeks old, and permitted to take all it could.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE SEASON.

It is too early to give a detailed report of this season compared with others. But the winter has been so extraordinary an one, both in this country and Europe, that it may be interesting to put on record its effects and its termination. Many plants, which perish, in our ordinary winters, have survived the last. The wall flower, which always perishes with us, though it survives the winter of Great Britain (10 deg. more north) has stood our frosts and is now again pushing vigorously. The Chinese plants, and among others the Chinese roses, have generally stood our last winter's frosts. The Chrysanthemum indicum is starting as fresh as if it had been in its native climate. The peach tree has suffered no loss of its tender branches, and its flower buds are vigorous. Last year, they were generally killed by the frost. This leads me to make a remark, which many years' experience has confirmed, that the loss of our peach trees is rather to be attributed to early thaws in February and March, and to subsequent severe weather, than to *late* spring frosts. I know that this opinion will be controverted, but I am persuaded that the peach tree will endure, when in flower, very severe frosts, without much injury—but the great mischief arises from the destruction of the young wood itself, and the flower buds, arising from cold sleet and severe storms in February and March. Simple continued cold it can sustain, but it cannot endure alternate heat and severe frost.

An equable season is the one fitted for this Persian tree.

I have no fear of late frosts, unless extremely severe, so as to affect the leaves, after they have put forth.

The season would have been extremely early had it not been checked by the late cold weather. Yet as it is, many plants are unusually forward, as will be seen by the following comparison:

In 1815—Apricots in flower	'	May 1
1816	' '	April 29
1821	' '	April 21
1823	' '	April 20
1825	' '	April 11
1816—Gooseberries put forth leaves		April 20
1823	' '	April 10
1825	' '	April 1
1822—Peaches & nectarines against a fence, In flower		April 23
1825	' '	April 10

The same proportion of time holds as to hyacinths and violets and all the early flowers. So that we may safely affirm, that the season is at this time more forward than usual by at least ten days.

Grass may be made an exception—or at least it is not so much earlier than usual. And we should not be surprised to find, the later flowering trees as late in expanding their blossoms as in ordinary years.

Those who predict either a permanently early or a fruitful season, from first appearances, must learn to expect disappointments. A cold spell of weather may disappoint their hopes. One thing is certain, that early spring following a mild winter, is favourable to the industrious farmer, prolonging materially his active season of industry, and enabling him to do his work well, and without needless hurry.

A ROXBURY FARMER.

April 14, 1825.

There have been those who have put in their beans and corn. Let them not be surprised if they are obliged to plant them anew; yet it is laudable to make such experiments, because they may be successful. We *may* have a spring as mild as has been our unexampled winter.

THE COAL TRADE.

At Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, there are 100,000 bushels of coal on the landing and between 500,000 and 800,000 bushels uncovered in the mine. Five or six hundred thousand feet of stuff are sawed and seasoned, and ten thousand logs have been brought to the village. The saw mills are capable of cutting 20,000 feet of timber a day.

In the tunnel which has been commenced, between two and three miles from the river, the workmen have proceeded upwards of two hundred and thirty feet, and expect to get to a vein of Coal next month.

About 25,000 tons of coal, equal to 700,000 will be brought from the mines on the Lehigh to Philadelphia, during the ensuing summer.

Although the *Schuylkill* will not be navigable before June, there are already about 90,000 bushels of coal on the landings on that river.

This amount will be increased to hundreds of thousands of bushels during the summer, so that Philadelphia will look like a pretty decent colliery before next autumn.

Dr. S. M'Culloch visited last summer, the new garden of the Horticultural Society of London, at Chiswick. He there saw their overflowing well, obtained by boring, the stream as thick as his arm, of fine drinking water. It was turned to the greatest advantage over the grounds, for the purpose both of ornament and utility—in the formation of small lakes and the irrigation of the garden. To the question as to the surrounding country, he says it is level as the lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, as far as the eye can reach—no overhanging or neighboring higher grounds.—*Phil. Paper.*

There has been a rapid decrease of capital punishments in London within four years. In 1820, forty-one executions occurred; in 1821, thirty-three; in 1822, twenty-three; in 1823, only seventeen. In the eight years from 1816 to 1823, the total number was two hundred and three. In the three last years there were none punished for murder.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Roxbury, March 19, 1825.

SIR—No great public good can ever be effected without great individual effort. Much is said, and said very loosely too, about the march of mind, and the constant progress of society towards improvement, as if the progress of improvement proceeded like the seasons, by fixed laws: Without either admitting or denying this opinion, which is susceptible of many qualifications, I think it may safely be affirmed, that this progress has been the effect not of a blind, inevitable course and progress of human affairs, but of individual and combined effort. It is of very little consequence, for example, whether the art of printing is due to a Dutch or a German artist; all admit, that it was owing to some one or two individuals, and that its effects upon society and upon civilization have been incalculably great. In other terms, it is to a few *individuals*, seconded and supported by the good sense of the ages in which they lived, that we owe *all our* improvements in the arts and sciences. Every art except that of agriculture has been patronized and supported by rulers and by men of science—It is only within the last half century, that this art has attracted the attention of enlightened men. It would not be difficult to point out the cause of this neglect. The *actual* exercise of the art was confined till very lately, in Europe, entirely to slaves, or to a class of men just emancipated from slavery. The employments of agriculture were considered derogatory, and no attempt was made to apply to that art, the foundation and support of all others, those sound principles of philosophy and science, which had carried forward all the other arts to the highest degree of improvement. I know very well that it is denied that agriculture is the foundation of all other arts, but I think it so plain as not to require argument to sustain it. Even at *this* day, this moment of unexampled light and fearless inquiry, there were found young *Gentlemen in our Legislature*, who denied the usefulness of the exertions which have been made *simultaneously in Europe and America* to vindicate the rights of farmers to publick patronage, to establish the importance of an improved system of agriculture. Who denied the value of all the past and present exertions. Who doubted the benefits of making the agricultural class a reasonable and thinking part of our population.

SIR, I can only say, I look upon this short-sighted effort to arrest the certain future advance of the agricultural classes of society as most unwise and injudicious. To proceed upon the presumption, that three fourths of our whole population are not susceptible of *improvement*, appears to my mind most rash and ill-advised.

It is true, that neglected and chilled by the want of public patronage, which has warmed and revived all other classes, they are neither so ready, nor so *zealous* as the others to *vindicate their rights*; but I fearlessly affirm that the measures adopted under the patronage of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, the correspondent of WASHINGTON, the efforts of YOUNG, and BEDFORD, and HOBHOUSE and KNIGHT, in England, have made an entire change in the course of British agriculture, and however feeble may have been the *first* exertions in the same cause in *our* country. I can have no doubt that the effects have been recently comparatively as great.

I have no doubt, that the Farmers, as a class, now have and enjoy a degree of importance, and a self-respect, which nothing but these efforts could have produced.

When we can enumerate among the friends of agricultural improvement and encouragers of its cultivation, such men as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, ADAMS, PICKERING, MADISON, JAY, HARPER, and a thousand others, I think it is too late to inquire whether agriculture either *needs* or is *susceptible* of improvement.

But I should not have troubled you with these remarks, if they had not been connected with a question of the last importance to Farmers.—Men may write intelligently and learnedly, as much as they please, but if they write to men who do not *comprehend them, their labour is lost.*

The question has recently been started in Europe, and has been revived in our country, Can we not adopt a *course of education* peculiarly adapted to *farmers?*

After the dark ages, the first efforts of an improved state of society were directed to the education of lawyers, divines, and physicians—but no man ever dreamt of shedding the smallest portion of light on *farmers.* They were considered as being entirely out of the pale of intellectual cultivation. This was not only natural, but *perfectly right.* It was necessary, that those classes of society upon whom depended the *general* advancement of *knowledge* should be first improved, but we can see no reason why the agricultural class should continue to be neglected, unless it be assumed as an axiom, that they are incapable of improvement, or that their intellectual advancement is incompatible with their efficiency as *farmers.*

This we do not believe—the experiment has not been tried. I am ready to admit that they cannot become profound scholars without essentially impairing their capacity as farmers.

Their habits would be so changed, that they could not submit nor indeed be fitted for the labours of the plough. But we cannot perceive why they should not be able to acquire such a degree of knowledge of their own art, of its state and progress in other nations, of the general principles on which it is founded, in the same manner and to the same degree in which practical navigators and manufacturers improve their own natural sagacity without impairing their capacity for actual and profitable labour.

It is said that our farmers cannot afford to devote the time and money required for such an improvement of their skill. Yet they find the means in every small town, of sending one or more deputies to the *learned* professions, and they prove often to be among the ablest and most efficient luminaries of the country. ADAMS, AMES and WEBSTER, and a thousand other examples, might be cited in New-England only—in fact, our agricultural population have furnished and will forever continue to furnish the men, who will form the great support of our nation. Can they not then send a *few*, who, at a moderate expense, without aiming to be statesmen, may acquire more enlarged views of their own art, and return to their farms with enlightened minds, and better capable of filling the various offices of a municipal and publick nature, than they can *now* do?

I believe it to be a feasible plan, and think it worthy of trial. For this purpose, seminaries such as that proposed by the trustees of the Byfield Academy—such as that in successful operation at Gardiner—should be founded, and a fair experiment should be made. Should the experiment fail, we should always have the consolation of having made a meritorious effort. But it *will not fail.* Those who shall enjoy the privilege of seeing the progress of our country fifty years hence, will find that this scheme is not a *visionary* one, that we shall not limit the education of our farmers to the simple capacity of writing indifferently their own language, and to the first rules of arithmetic, but that they will insist upon having a portion of that knowledge which is diffused and is hourly diffusing among all other classes of our citizens.

I am aware, that the views which I have presented will appear to some minds visionary. So appeared 50 years since the idea, that the expansive power of steam well understood 200 years ago, would be so successfully applied as to enable the little island of Great Britain, scarcely a speck in this globe, to undersell in the markets of India, the manufacturers of that country who had for 2000 years been concerned in that branch of industry, and who are individually supported by rice and water alone, at an expense of one hundred rupees or 50 dollars per year only—Yet such is the *fact*—Such the wonders produced by the skill of a Scotchman by the name of Watt, whose fame is much more deserving of public veneration than that of all the cowardly conquerers, who *safe themselves* in most battles have carried desolation throughout the globe for many thousands of years. If there was ever any country which was invited by its free-institutions, its untramelled good sense to set the example of improving the character of the cultivators of the soil, and of holding in contempt all the arts which abridge human enjoyments, ours is that nation.

Give our farmers a cheap, but sound education, and we shall soon see, that the intelligence which has been so amply displayed by our Artists, Mechanicks, and Merchants, will be perceived to exist in as full force and energy among our farmers.

Shall we admit, that the most healthful, independent employment debases our citizens, and renders them incapable of *intellectual improvement?* Heaven forbid!—There never has been a fair experiment of their capabilities, and we ought to be grateful to such men, as Mr. GARDINER, of Maine, and to the Trustees of the Dummer Academy for setting an example so honorable, and we hope in the event, beneficial to our country.

Those who read the Scotch reviews, must be struck with the remarks of the reviewers in their last number on the *highly* beneficial effects, not hypothetical, but practical, of similar institutions in Scotland.

Let us imitate the example. We have a better soil to cultivate—Sure, that we have better materials on which such a system can be founded—At any rate, if we fail, we shall fail in a noble effort.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE NATIVE POTATO.

Commodore HULL, not forgetful of the interests of science, has transmitted to the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society a box of the tubers of the common potato, found growing in a *wild* state in the Island of San Lorenzo, in Peru. It has been long since known, that the common potato, for many years called the Virginia potato, under an erroneous impression that it was an indigenous plant in that state, is not a native of North America. BONPLAND, the associate of HUMBOLDT, was not able to find it in Mexico or in any other part of North America. Within a few years its origin has been a subject of great curiosity in England, and pains have been taken to procure the native or wild roots for cultivation, not so much under the expectation of improving them by culture and introducing new and better varieties, but from a laudable and natural desire of seeing the process, by which a root naturally small and bitter, has been made so grateful and so important an article of food.

It was thought that we should not be behind the Europeans in this zeal as to the natural history of an American plant, and it was particularly *recommended* to Commodore HULL, as an object of *interest*. He had previously tendered his services to the Mass. Agricultural Society in procuring plants or seeds, and he has redeemed his pledge in a very satisfactory manner. These roots were taken up in the island of San Lorenzo on the 18th of September 1824, were packed judiciously in dry sand, and have arrived in a perfect state, just starting and fit for cultivation. A fair experiment will be made of them at Cambridge, and in a few private gardens; and the result shall be made known. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society beg leave to return their respectful acknowledgements to Com. HULL and to JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer by whose care and attention they reached their destination.

It is almost incalculable how great are the benefits which our naval officers might confer on their country, by their exertions, judiciously directed, in sending home the plants of the countries which they visit. There are now nearly 30,000 plants growing in the gardens of Europe which were unknown there thirty years since—and we must and we shall finally collect in our country as extensive specimens. The progress will be more slow, but it will certainly arrive at the same point of perfection.

J. LOWELL,
President of the Mass. Ag. Society.

Boston, April 14, 1825.

From the Gazette of Maine.

ON RAISING INDIAN CORN, &c.

The practice of soaking seed corn in copperas water, immediately before planting, has been recomended by several farmers of our acquaintance. The advantages of this process are the accelerating of vegetation and the preventing of the destruction of the plant in its earlier stages by worms, &c. The first is a desirable object; the latter is highly important. We frequently see the prospect of a good crop of corn entirely blasted by worms; particularly the wire worm, whose ravages in clayey land or in a wet soil are frequent. The experiment may be made with little trouble and expense, and we hope our farmers generally will be induced to try it. An ounce of copperas is allowed to every quart of seed. It should be steeped about 24 hours. Perhaps grain might be equally benefited by the same treatment.

Experiments of planting corn in drills have been made with success. The ground should be well prepared for planting by ploughing and harrowing. If then furrowed for rows about three & a half feet apart, the manure is dropped in the furrows. The manure is covered an inch or two with fresh dirt, the kernels are dropped singly on the furrows six or eight inches distant covered and tended as usual. We cannot recommend this method from our own experience, but from observing its effects in neighbouring fields, we should think it preferable in many cases. It is attended with greater advantages in land where the soil is wet and heavy, than where it is of an opposite character.

Our farmers do not commonly pay sufficient attention to rotation in crops. In dry land, the best crops of corn are raised on "broke up."—The second year grain may follow, and clover and herds grass seed be sown, preparatory to laying it down for mowing—corn will not generally succeed well after grain in a light soil, but potatos do well. In a wet soil corn is uncertain on "broke up." The best course of crops is potatos, corn, and grain. Moist land may be tilled for several years in succession without a decrease of crops and the quality of the ground improved, but we believe the case is reversed in the tillage of land of a light dry soil. We have noted that experienced agriculturists make particular distinction in the culture of lands of different qualities. Heavy land requires more frequent ploughings and dressings than light soils. Every farmer, however, if he sufficiently regards the result of his operations, is the best able to determine the most profitable treatment of his own land. We would merely remark in conclusion, that it is our opinion, the experience of a few years will demonstrate, that wet lands will be found more productive than dry; the latter is easily tilled and produces the best crops at first; the former requires more labour to subdue it, but yields in time a more abundant crop, and is more certain.

A FARMER.

TO EXTRACT MEAT FROM THE WIND PIPE.

Mr. James Ogden, in a late Liverpool paper, in noticing an account of a man losing his life from a piece of meat accidentally fastened in the trachea, or windpipe, cautions the public against the fashionable folly of talking and eating at the same time, and adds: "But, after the beef was so fastened in that situation, the man's life might nave been saved, by the simplest means. No crooked wires, or curved instruments whatever could be of any service. The patient either sitting or standing, an attendant should have inserted one thumb into one nostril, so as, by that nostril to prevent the escape of wind; and with the pipe of a pair of bellows introduced into the other nostril, and the parts so pressed as to prevent the escape of wind by that orifice; one short, sudden, strong puff would have remedied the case in an instant."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

We have hitherto omitted to notice a labour-saving machine, which has been exhibited in the capitol for several weeks, and which we deem highly useful to the agricultural interests of the State. The inventor and proprietor is Mr Samuel Fowks, of Catskill. It is adapted to the shelling and grinding of corn and other coarse grain, cutting of straw, cleaning clover seed, hulling buckwheat, smutting of wheat, and cleaning all kinds of grain, all of which it effects with great despatch. It will grind a bushel of corn in forty minutes. The machine is not as large as the common fanning mills in general use, costs about $60, and is not liable to get out of repair. Many of our most experienced agriculturists pronounce the invention one of the most important that has been brought forth for many years. We understand the enterprising inventor has gone to New York to exhibit his machine, and we hope he will meet with ample encouragement.—*Albany D. Adv.*

An appropriation of $12,000 has been made by the Legislature of New-York, to defray the expense of surveying the routes for *seventeen* new *Canals*.

[FROM OUR LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.]

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

The following communication from Thos. Knight, Esq. (in the Hereford Journal,) will doubtless prove highly interesting at the present moment to Agriculturists :—

"A good deal of the strong wheat soil of Herefordshire remains unknown, and must be sown in the end of this month, or in the next, and it is important to select seed corn of early habits. I tried the experiment of selecting seed wheat from a warm gravelly soil in a warm part of the county, and other seed wheat of the same variety (the common red-straw) from a cold white clayey soil, in a very cold part of the county. Both were sown at the same time, and upon contiguous ridges, when the crop which sprang from the seed corn which had grown upon a warm gravelly soil ripened a fortnight before the other. The advantages of selecting such seed must be obvious. I have stated facts—the Transactions of the Horticultural Society shew that fruits, such as the apple and pear, and perennial plants, acquire in hot climates habits of ripening late, whilst cultivated natural plants acquire the power of ripening early, by having, through successive generations, had *their period of maturity accelerated.* The Scotch farmers purchase seed barley from the warmest soils in England; having found that the crops which spring from this will ripen, upon their cold hills, nearly three weeks earlier than those varieties which have adapted their habits to their late and cold climates."

Mustard Seed.—About a tea-spoonful taken in the grain, moistened with a little cold water, before breakfast every morning, will have a salutary effect at this season of the year, on constitutions predisposed to attacks of the Chill and Fever. Its tendency is to carry off the bile and warm the blood.

Mr Irving's pony, at Wigton, England, died a few weeks since, in the 40th year of his age. He was considered one of the best hacks in that district.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1825.

PASTEL OR WOAD.

We have a variety of documents on hand on the subject of Woad, but have not room in this paper to state many particulars relating to its uses or to its culture.—A letter from Mr RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD to BENJ. GUILD, Esq. Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, which accompanied a present of a quantity of Woad seed to that Society, is as follows:

—

Danvers, March 27, 1825.

DEAR SIR—Our mutual friend Gen. DEARBORN, having obliged me two years since, by presenting me a quantity of Woad seed, which, together with about nine bushels I obtained from Connecticut and New York, I sowed upon 5 acres, in drills, about 1½ feet apart, ploughed and manured as for Indian corn.

Believing there are many patriotic gentlemen, agriculturists, members of the Society, who would take pleasure in promoting the general welfare, I shall repay Gen. DEARBORN, by requesting you to take in charge about 10 bushels of the Woad seed, for such as may please to take about one peck each, which is enough for ⅓ of an acre. I see no impropriety in sowing it broad cast in a calm day. I esteem it one of the most valuable plants we can raise in our country; any one may cultivate it. It may produce 3 or 4 crops in rich ground the first season. It may be dryed by the farmer, or cured according to the directions in Gen. DEARBORN's book. Early next spring it may be cropped again, and then remain for seed (30 or 40 bushels per acre). I am not informed what is done with this surplus seed in Europe, where many millions pounds of Woad are consumed.

When Mr BARLOW was Minister to France, he forwarded a small parcel to Gen. DEARBORN, who says "there is not a doubt but that Woad can furnish a blue pigment for all the states where indigo cannot be cultivated at a cheaper rate than they are now supplied with that colouring ingredient."

The present state of our manufacturing enterprise and skill, together with the protection and encouragement they will receive from the people and government, will soon create a home market for our own Saxony and Spanish sheep, at liberal prices; and these (with indigo from our own soil) will give us a never-fading color.

It is a fact worthy of recording, that some of the cloths exhibiting at Washington were from extra selected wool, which cost $3 per lb. and that the best Bengal indigo is now selling at $3.50 per lb. and that American cloths generally do not net anything beyond cost and charges, in consequence of their sustaining a competition with the immense surplus fabrics of Europe, whose manufacturers and merchants cannot consent to permit us to clothe ourselves with anything beyond our own hats and shoes; would it not be better for us to employ ourselves in fabricating cloths for our general consumption, which our manufacturers would exchange with the farmer and mechanic for articles of their industry?—would not this event cause our specie and public stocks to remain with us? The European manufactures of luxurious fabrics, including laces and leghorns, would still amount to as much or more than they would want of us in our domestic products. R. CROWNINSHIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

—

Bristol, R. I. April 14, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—Should you think that the enclosed remarks and observations on *Menhaden Fish* used as a manure, will advance the cause of agriculture, you are at liberty to publish them in your useful paper. Yours, &c.

LEMUEL W. BRIGGS.

FISH MANURE.

The kind of Fish used as a manure in this region, are the *Clupea Menhaden* of Dr MITCHILL, by him classed in the Herring family. They are usually called here Menhaden, elsewhere, Hardhead. Dr MITCHELL says that they are peculiar to our marine coast, and not an inhabitant of the transatlantic waters. These fish are in size, larger than the alewives, and smaller than the shad, which they very much resemble in shape and appearance. They come into our bays and harbours in the month of April, and continue until late in the fall. When they first make their appearance, they are not so fat, and do not yield so much oil. During the late war, immense quantities of these fish were caught in our waters, and a profitable traffic was carried on in making oil from them, while the remains only from the kettles were used as a manure. They are taken in seines, and generally sell out of the boat, from 16 to 20 cents per barrel. From two to three barrels are esteemed equal to a common load of manure.

There are three ways in which they are generally applied as a manure.

1. They are spread on Meadows,* immediately after or soon after mowing. It is generally done with a fork from the cart, taking care to go about and lay them apart 6, 8, or 10 inches. From 30 to 75 barrels on an acre is a common coat. An immediate decomposition of the fish takes place, the oil escapes and runs into the ground, and wherever it touches, the grass, in a few days, is entirely destroyed, first turning a dark red, and then to a black mouldy colour. In a short time, there will start up an entirely new crop of grass around every fish, and grow surprisingly fast and, what is astonishing yet true, in moist and cold meadows (and it is on such meadows and pastures they do the best) where naught but the coarsest and poorest grass grew before, not worth mowing, herds grass, red top, &c. as if by charm, will make their appearance, grow and cover the ground, and frequently from one to three tons of hay will be cut the succeeding summer. It is supposed that the seeds of these grasses lie in a dormant state, not finding a congenial soil, or proper nutriment to cause them to germinate until they feel the vivifying effects of the fish oil. The grass thus brought forth, is very sweet, so that cattle, horses or sheep prefer it, and will turn over the fish to eat it, and the hay partakes of the same qualities.

The influence of a coat of fish on grass land will be plainly discernible for 4 or 5 years, but most farmers apply a fresh coat once in 3 years. The practice of fishing meadows has been followed by some farmers in this State for 20 years, and perhaps longer, but it is not more than 10 or 12 years since they have been so generally used in this town.

2. These fish are ploughed into tillage land in the fall of the year. When spread on land and suffered to lay and rot, much of the fertilizing qualities of the fish pass off in the air, which is very sensibly impregnated by it, but in the latter case, the whole fish rots and unites with the soil or earth, and adds very much to its fertility. Some of our best crops of onions are raised from land prepared in this way. Many farmers place one or two fish near each hill of corn just before weeding or half hilling, at which time they are covered with the hoe. The growing crop will be much improved, but the crop of corn or rye the following year will feel in a greater degree their fertilizing effects.

3. In seasons of the year when it is not convenient to spread them on meadows, or plough them in, *a Fish heap* as it is generally called, is made. This is usually done by ploughing a spot of ground, as large as is desirable, and putting on this a coat of earth from 8 to 12 inches, on this, place a laying of fish and a laying of earth alternately, taking care that the last coat shall be of earth, sufficiently thick to prevent the escape of the effluvia arising from them, during their decomposition. In the Spring of the following year the heap is dug over and immediately carried where it is wanted and ploughed in.

In either of the above ways that fish are used, we have an excellent manure and at not much exceeding half the cost of any other kind.

It is not imagined that fish can be used to profit as a manure far in the interior of the country, yet around our bays, harbours, and along our indented coast it is thought they may be more extensively used, and we have no doubt if the experiment is once fairly tried, that the most sanguine expectations will be realized It is ascertained that not less than 10,000 barrels of Menhaden fish were made use of as a manure in this town, the last year whilst all the other sources of manure with which we are blest, such as sea-weed, rock-weed, &c. were not neglected.

At the bare thought of Fish manure, our worthy and much respected friend Dr DROWN* of this state seems to shrink with horror. Now we confess that we do not possess these tender sensibilities, and see not why "these harmless tenants of the deep," when they can be brought to add to the comforts or supply the necessities of man, should be more exempt than the herring, the mackarel, the cod, or the whale, over which man was granted dominion by his and their great CREATOR.

* Not what are called Fresh Meadows in Mass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

—

Rhode Island, April 16, 1825.

MR FESSENDEN—For many years past there has prevailed a scarcity of stone fruit in this State, particularly in and near the sea ports. My garden is on a sand bank by the sea shore, but nine miles from the open ocean,—a small lot crowded with fruit trees. Apples do not bear well;—pear trees will not thrive on its soil;—but peach, plum, and cherry trees bear well with the proper management, which is as follows:—Canker worms, &c. were wont to attack my plum trees; the leaves fell, leaving

* See his Farmer's Guide, Page 72.

the fruit which did not come to maturity, but soon after also fell, unripe and wormy. Fish oil (the most offensive is best) was rubbed with a painter's brush on every limb, and also on the trunk, the earth about the roots dug some inches deep, and carried off, the ground under the trees hoed and swept, fresh sods placed round the roots, and ashes, from the ley cask, strewed for some distance under and around the trees. This was performed in the autumn. The April following the trees were white washed all over the trunks and larger branches. While in blossom they are smoked night and morning for a week, with tarred oakum, or any trash, strewwith sulphur, or roll brimstone. A frying pan answers well for this purpose, as it can be held high, and close to the blossoms. The blossoms of the plum and cherry trees contain a very small fly, which appears while the smoke is applied to the blossoms. This fly ruins the fruit, causing it to fall off prematurely; it is suffocated by the tar or sulphur fumes. Peach trees need not be smoked, but it is requisite to dig the old earth from the roots every autumn, replacing it by fresh sods, and to white wash in the spring. Lime and old ashes may be scattered round the root. No other enriching is necessary, except chip trash from the woodpile.

Plums may be trimmed as you please, but peach and cherry trees not without danger of gum, which injures the fruit, and eventually ruins the tree.

My fruit abundantly rewards my pains, the peaches especially, which bare profusely every year; while those who neglect this process complain they have no fruit.

The common sugar-plum tree will bare the third year from the sucker—is the most thrifty and lasting stock which I have found for innoculation. The fruit is very sweet, handsome, and good for preserving.

Gooseberries in many gardens near the sea, mould and fall from the bush. I find that dry manure from the stable put round the roots in in the winter, and scraped away in the spring, prevents this evil, and they bare and ripen well.

I must not omit to mention, that the white mulberry, from the seed, will bare the fourth year. I have a fine row of them. A moist, rich soil suits them best, but by attention they will succeed any where.

I make these communications from the hope they will be attended to, as experience convinces me of their utility.

Currants bear in three years from the seed, if planted as soon as separated from the juice in making wine. If you give the bushes their proper form the second year, they need no more attention. The fruit is made fine and the bush more free from suckers than those from the slips.

Smoking with sulphur destroys the canker-worm, flies, &c. that infest the apple and pear tree.

I have Sugar-plum trees (or as some call them grape plums, from the shape and purple color,) which have borne for 15 years, and show no symptoms of decay, but the oldest limbs bear the most luxuriantly.

Should peachnuts be cracked carefully, sprouted in water a week, and planted in May, they will come up in three or four weeks, and grow as large in one season as those which were planted in the fall.

POMONA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

General Lafayette was traversing Alabama at the last dates. All eyes, hands, and hearts continue devoted to him.

The route marked out by General Lafayette on his Southern and Western tour, and return to Boston, is to occupy him 99 travelling days; the distance is 5268 miles—2610 by water, 2676 by land, commencing February 24, and ending June 3, 1825.

The eleven pirates recently driven ashore at Porto Rico by the United States schooner Grampus, and captured by the inhabitants, made a full disclosure of their piracies and murders—the latter about 400 of different nations!

A new periodical publication, to be entitled the New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine, is announced, to be conducted by Dr. Henry James Anderson and William Cullen Bryant, Esq. the celebrated poet—to take the place of the Atlantic Magazine.

Two great commercial houses in England have already bespoken 5,500 shares in the rail-road undertaking between Limerick and Carrickon-Suir, at £100 per share, making a sum of 350,000.

An excellent mine of lead has been recently discovered at a place called Boonagh, near the Crosses, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, which will in all probability be worked at some not very remote period, and will doubtless improve that part of the country.—It is besides contiguous to the proposed line of rail-road from the city of Limerick to Carrick.

About a twelve-month since, a rich copper mine was discovered on Lord Derby's estate at Ballisinode, in the vicinity of Tipperary, Ireland. The gentleman who examined it declares it to be the richest vein he had ever seen.

The amount of duties on imports secured at the Custom House, in the city of New York on the 11th inst. was fully equal to $750,000—a larger sum than was ever before bonded in one day.

Erroneous statements concerning Ex-President Monroe's pecuniary situation have been circulated in the newspapers. His debts do not amount to $50,000.—He has two large landed estates in Virginia, one of which consists of nearly 4000 acres—for 900 of which he declined an offer last year of $20 per acre.

New Garden and Flower Seeds.

JUST received, per ship London Packet, and for sale by JOSEPH CALLENDER, No. 166 Washington street, near the Old South, a general assortment of the above SEEDS, amongst which are—

Early Hotspur Peas	Large Blood Beet
Dwarf Marrowfat do.	Orange Carrot
Dwarf bordering do.	Mangel Wurtzel,
Green Prolific do.	Swedish Turnip,
Scarlet Raddish Seed.	White Celery,
White and Red Turnip do.	Globe Savoy Cabbage,
	Dwarf Cabbage,
Early Cauliflower,	Sweet Marjorum,
Early Head Lettice,	Summer Savory,
White Field Turnips,	Lemon Balm,
White Dutch do.	

A great variety of FLOWER SEEDS; with a large assortment of American SEEDS, of last year's growth; BIRD SEEDS, of all kinds; white stone Flower Pots; common do; Flower Boxes, neatly painted.

Fresh Imported Seed.

JUST received from Holland, and for sale at No. 4, Central Wharf, up stairs, an invoice of garden seeds, selected and put up by Van Oukerke en Van Emmerik—consisting of Mangel Wurtzel; Red Beet; Early Peas; String Beans; Short Top scarlet Radish; Red and White Turnip do.; Ruta Baga; white and silvery Onions,; early and late Cauliflower; Red and White Brocoli; Early York, Sugar Loaf, Red & Green Savoy Cabbage; Tennis ball; White and Dutch Lettuce. tf. April 8

BISBEE'S Patent Improved Hoes, constantly for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 108 State Street.

DRY and Ground WHITE LEAD, of a superior quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
ALLUM, in bbls. of 300 lbs.
BLUE VITRIOL, of a superior quality.
REFINED SALTPETRE, in kegs of 112 lbs.
DUPONT'S superior GUNPOWDER—for sporting or blasting—warranted equal to any powder to be had in the United States, for all purposes to which Gunpowder is applied. This powder is sold at wholesale or *retail.*
SHOT—BALLS—FLINTS,—at wholesale or retail.
Also—10,000 gallons of Dyer's superior red and white CURRANT WINE, put up in kegs of 6 gallons, quarter casks of from 28 to 30 gallons, and pipes of 110 gallons. E. COPELAND, jr.
8t 36 65 Broad street.

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c. *Boston, March* 25.

PATENT HOES—Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers are appointed the sole agents for vending *J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes*, which are offered for sale at factory prices by A.D.WELD & J. FRENCH Jr.
Boston, March 25, 1825. No 713 Washington St.

FOR sale at this Office, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. The Ruta Baga seed is from superiour roots, from seed not two years since from Sweden. Feb. 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM D. C	TO D. Ct
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	105	108 00
pearl do.		105 00	108 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 10	1 25
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 50	11 00
cargo, No 1, new,		7 50	8 00
" No 2, new,		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	16	20
CHEESE, new milk,		7	8
skimed milk,		3	5
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	1 00	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 75
Genessee,		6 00	6 12
Rye, best,			2 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	54	56
Corn		55	56
Barley		50	
Oats		30	31
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		8	11
LIME,	cask	1 17	1 21
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	100
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	17 00	18 00
navy, mess, do.		14 00	15 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 75	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 00	2 25
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		27	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	8
" whole hogs,		7	8
VEAL,		4	8
MUTTON,		5	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		16	22
lump, best,		25	28
EGGS,		12	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		60	70
POTATOES,		37	50
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	20 00

Review.

Nature and Reason harmonized in the practice of husbandry. By the late John Lorain.

This is a useful work, combining the reasoning of the philosopher, with the practical observations of the actual farmer. It consists of nearly 600 pages in octavo, divided into four books and fifty two chapters.

As a knowledge of the opportunities possessed by an author to acquire information on the subject on which he writes, and of his talents to avail himself of them, always has a tendency to command attention from those to whom his works are particularly addressed, it may be proper to state, that Mr Lorain was the son of a farmer in Maryland; that he himself was engaged in the cultivation of the soil in his younger days: that he was afterwards and for several years a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, and during part of the time he resided among us, successfully cultivated a farm of about one hundred acres in the county of Philadelphia.—In the year 1812, he retired to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he died in the year 1823. The work he has left us, may be safely pronounced a valuable legacy.

The first book is on *manures and vegetation*. He treats first of lime and gypsum, both of which have added greatly to the wealth of Pennsylvania; explains the principles upon which their property of increasing the fertility of the soil depends, and defends the character of the latter mineral from the charge of being an exhauster, which was made by those who were not careful to return to the ground a reasonable proportion of its product. 2ly, He treats of animal and vegetable manures, and notices the inattention of them, and the severe cropping of "the backwoods farmer." His observations and speculations on vegetation, are ingenious, original and interesting. The explanation he offers of the fact, that when timber in our forests is thrown down by storm, or burnt, or cut, a new growth, differing from that which formerly covered the ground, takes place, is explained on simple and rational principles, and shows that, contrary to the opinion of the British reviewers, this circumstance, which is so familiar to the people of the United States, militates against neither revelation, philosophy nor common sense. He opposes, with success, the favourite practice of English farmers of paring and burning the soil, and derives an argument against it from the effect produced upon the soil in the woods, from burning the trees to clear the land. "As soon," he remarks, "as the salts contained in the ashes have exhausted the animal and vegetable matter which had escaped the burning, and on which they powerfully act, the place where the heaps were burnt, are clearly seen to be the poorest in the field, unless enriching manure have been applied, or the grounds have been laid down to grass in time to prevent the extent of the injury done by burning, from being seen."

The eighth chapter, which is expressly on barn yard manure, will be read by every farmer who reads at all, with great interest. He thinks that it loses one-half when rotted and made into compost with earth; preferring to turn it under the soil. A variety of substances, generally neglected in the United Statess are noticed as capable of furnishing valuable manures.

The second book is "*On Cultivation.*" He properly condemns the practice of putting in annually, crops of small grain on stubble grounds, Naked fallows have some advantages, but on the whole he condemns them; from the expense attending them; from the loss of one year's rent of the soil; the greater labour bestowed on them; and the weeds they produce, notwithstanding all the trouble expended in their preparation. He prefers a clover or spear-grass lay turned in without destroying the sod by harrows, and to put in the grain by superficial cultivation upon it. He confirms his advice by the successful practice of Mr Peters in cultivating Indian corn, as described in the 2d volume of "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture," who cautions farmers from turning up the sod in the spring with all its pests, after a previous fall ploughing.—He advocates the use of fresh manure, and denies that it produces the evils ascribed to it by some farmers; objects to the practice of ploughing from and to plants, and to that of topping and stripping the corn stalk; the result of a comparative experiment made to determine the effect of it, having plainly evinced the loss sustained by mutilating the plants. Hilling, ridging, and moulding plants, he thinks wrong, as they create artificial drought, and are particularly hurtful in sandy soils. He prefers a level cultivation, only deep enough to extirpate weeds. This advice is correct as applicable to Indian corn, but would certainly not answer for root crops. Excellent remarks follow on potatoes, turnips, Indian corn for soiling, and on wheat. The spring wheat makes a bread peculiarly pleasant. The principal remaining subjects discussed in the book are rye, barley, oats, grasses for hay, on grazing and soiling; on salivation from second crop of clover and other grasses; on hay making; on cattle hoven from eating red clover; on clearing land of timber, by the Pennsylvanians and Yankees; on the choice of new lands; on barns, cattle-sheds and hay barracks; hoe harrows, corn cribs, shovel plough and skim; hedges, orchards, and insects that infect them; on the sugar tree and the making of maple sugar; on *gentlemen farming*; on the crops he should raise, a highly interesting article; diseases of domestic animals; deep ploughing; on farm accounts; tricks of tenants; remarks on Col. Taylor's Arator.—On the whole, Mr Lorain's work may be safely recommended to the agricultural community, for a great variety of very useful practical discussions—the result of reflections derived from his own observations as a farmer, and an examination of some of the standard works on agriculture.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A feeble old horse, which had been a great favourite with the junior Mr. Burke, and his constant companion in rural journeyings and sports, when both were alike healthful and vigorous, was now in his age, and, on the death of his master, turned out to take the run of his park for the remainder of his life at ease, with strict injunctions to the servants that he should neither be ridden nor molested by any one. While walking one day in solitary musing, Mr. Burke perceived this worn-out old servant come close up to him, and at length, after some moments spent in viewing him, followed by seeming recollection and confidence, deliberately rested its head upon his bosom. The singularity of the action itself, the rememberance of his dead son, its late master, who occupied much of his tho'ts at all times, and the attachment and almost intelligence of the poor brute, as if it could sympathize with his inward sorrows, rushing at once into his mind, totally overpowered his firmness, and throwing his arms over its neck, he wept long and loudly.—*Memoirs of Burke.*

ROMAN.

Childers,
Squint, Snake,
Marske, Blackleg,
Eclipse, Spelitta,
King Fergus' Tuling's Polly,
Hambletonian, Highflyer Mare,

ROMAN— { Camillus, Faith,
Leon Forte, Eagle,
Tambarine, Trumpeter,
Crane, Highflyer,
Middlesex, Snap, [dolphin
Miss Cleveland, Regulus by Go-
Bridge, Bay Bolling's Son,
Childers' Mare.

THIS celebrated horse was purchased of the Earl of Warwick, in March last, by Mr Charles Williams, of Boston, at present residing in London. He is a beautiful bay with black legs, and not a white hair, stands 15 hands 2 or 3 inches, and is the best bred and most powerful blood horse ever sent to this country. He has great bone, fine action, and excellent temper, and has proved himself one of the fleetest and most powerful horses in England. For walking, trotting, and racing, he is unrivalled. He won at Marpeth, beating Young Windall, Cottage Girl, Fannus, Young Glendall and four others; and, two days after, again beat Young Glendall, Shepherd, and a Bucephalus filly.—At Carlisle, he beat Jack Tar and Munito; and at Middleham, he won a sweepstake against Antonio, Rosary, Lightning, Little Thomas, and Carfacaratadaddera. At New Castle, he won the King's plate, 4 miles, beating Awful, Boroughman, and Lightning; and at York, won a match against Pacha. Again at Middleham he won a sweepstake, beating Shylock and Trim. At Beverly he won the gold cup, beating the Fyldemar filly, Phœnix, and Ethelinda.

ROMAN was bred by Mr Riddell. He was got by Camillus (the best blood in England.) the son of Hambletonian, who, in 1779, won 100,000*l.* at Newmarket, in the great match against Diamond. King Fergus, the sire of Hambletonian, was the son of Eclipse, for whom his owner, O'Kelly, refused 16,000*l.* Through his dam, Leon Forte, he (Roman) is descended from Tambarine—Crane by Highflyer, who never paid forfeit, and was never beaten, and from Regulus, the Godolphin, and Childers. His pedigree has been traced in the stud-book of the Clerk of the Newmarket course through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England, without a single cross of inferiour blood. Extract from the stud-book:—

"ROMAN, late property of the Earl of Warwick, by Camillus, dam, Leon Forte. Leon Forte was bred by Mr Watt, in 1808, got by Eagle; her dam, Tambarine, by Trumpeter,—Crane by Highflyer.—Middlesex by Snap, Miss Cleveland by Regulus,—1815, bay colt, Roman, by Camillus, Mr. RIDDELL."

Performances in 1819—5 *prizes.* At 4 years old—50gs. at Middleham, King's plate of 100gs. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 100gs. at York, 100*l.* at Doncaster, and 68*l.* 18*s.* at Richmond,—beating Antonio, Rosary, Lightning, Carfacaratadaddera, and Little Thomas, 2 miles—Awful, Boroughman, and Lightning, 4 miles—Pacha by Selim, 2 miles."

"*Performances in* 1820—4 *prizes.* At 4 years old, 45gs. at Middleham, gold cup at Beverly, 70gs. at Cheltenham, and gold cup at Hereford,—beating Pawlowitz, b. f. by Thunderbolt, Cottage Girl, Cambyses, and Wildboy, 3 miles—Phœnix, Ethelinda, ch. f. by Fyldemar, 2 miles—Thyrsis and Charming Molly, 3 miles—Shylock and Trim, 1 1-2 miles."

ROMAN will cover the present season at the subscriber's farm in Northborough, county of Worcester.

Terms—$20 for the season, the money to be paid previous to taking away the mares.

STEPHEN WILLIAMS.

Northborough, Mass. April 2, 1825.